

Eleven Battleships Are Sunk by Submarines or Mines; Kaiser's Right Wing Rushes Allies Back to Armentierre

British Submarine Takes Revenge On Fleet of the Kaiser

Eleven Warships of Fighting Nations Go to Bottom in One Day—Submarine E-9 Goes to Mouth of River Ems, Darts Her Shafts Into German Destroyer, Which Keels Over and Sinks—Another Teuton Ship Is Sunk Near Harwich—Four Austrian Torpedo Boats Lost with Two Destroyers in the Adriatic.

GERMAN CRUISER CORMORAN AND TWO GUNBOATS SENT TO BOTTOM IN THE BAY OF KIAOCHOW

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Oct. 7.—Eleven warships were sunk yesterday, eight by submarines or floating mines, according to dispatches from all over the warring world. The British submarine E-9 distinguished herself again; the mines the Austrians strewed in the Adriatic were deadly to themselves.

Submarine E-9, under command of Lieut. Commander Max K. Horton, made another raid into German waters off the mouth of the River Ems and succeeded in sinking a German torpedo boat destroyer. It was this same submarine under the same commander which made a similar dash and sank the German cruiser Hela off Helgoland on September 13. As on the former occasion, the E-9 has safely returned to her home port.

The action took place at 1 o'clock yesterday and was witnessed by the Dutch coast guards on the Dutch islands Schiermonnikoog, in the North Sea, off the province of Friesland.

The weather was clear and the sea calm, and the destroyer could plainly be seen gliding before the mouth of the Ems. Suddenly the observers saw a high column of water rise near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel immediately turned over and sank in three minutes.

Shortly after the explosion the periscope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a moment, but as soon as those on board the plunger saw that their torpedo had struck its mark the vessel was again submerged.

A German cruiser and torpedo boats came quickly to the rescue of the survivors of the ill-fated destroyer, who could be seen swimming about in the vicinity of the disaster, or clinging to the wreckage of their sunken ship.

Dash Was Daring.
As Schiermonnikoog is close to the island of Borkum, where the Germans have a naval base, and within sixty miles of Helgoland and the naval arsenal at Wilhelmshaven, the dash of the submarine is considered here a particularly daring one.

The Dutch staff announces that the sinking of the destroyer occurred seven miles off Schiermonnikoog and well outside Dutch territorial waters. The British admiralty announces that the E-9 had returned safely.

Besides the German vessel, another German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by a British submarine, according to a dispatch from Harwich.

The Messager, of Rome, publishes a dispatch from Ancona, in Italy, on the Adriatic, stating that four Austrian torpedo boats and two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers have been lost off the coast of Dalmatia as a result of coming in contact with mines.

Most of Crew Die.
The Ancona dispatch adds that most of the crews of the six vessels lost their lives.

The German cruiser Cormoran and two other German gunboats have been sunk in Kiaochow Bay, according to a dispatch from Tokyo. The Japanese army has occupied the Shantung Railroad as far west as Chinan.

Mines drifting in the Baltic are preventing all sailing from Denmark and Germany by way of Gledser and Warnemünde.

A dispatch from Harwich says that a rumor is in circulation there of the sinking of a German cruiser, in addition to a German torpedo boat destroyer.

Rheims Still Suffering Bombardment, Says Report

London, Oct. 7.—A correspondent of the Times, wiring from Epernay, France, says: "Rheims is still suffering from bombardments. On October 3 the northern suburbs were badly damaged. The destruction in the city has been increased and the panic among the inhabitants heightened by high explosive bombs dropped from German aeroplanes. The mayor of a neighboring commune estimates that eighty have been killed by shells and bombs in the recent bombardment. The population is still living in cellars. At night on the slopes around the city the dead are burned in heaps."

\$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, \$1.25 Charleston and Winchester and Return. Leave Washington by Baltimore and Ohio, 8:30 a. m. Sunday, Oct. 11. Returning same day.—Adv.

GERMANS REPEL ALLIED ATTACK UPON TSINHAU

Japanese and British Troops Hurled Back in First Offensive Move.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER AIDS

Tokyo Reports Three Teuton Ships Sunk at Kiaochow by Bombardment.

SHANTUNG RAILROAD SEIZED

U. S. Government Again Reassured Japan Will Not Occupy Permanently Jaluit Island.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Copenhagen, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Zeitung Amnig states the first attempted storming of the German infantry position at Tsinchau by the allied British and Japanese troops was repulsed with a loss of 2,500 men.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth fired effectively upon the allied right wing.

The German garrison will make every possible effort to resist attacks.

Tokyo, Oct. 7.—Semi-official reports received by the Japanese government state that the German protected cruiser Cormoran and two German gunboats have been sunk in Kiaochow Bay by the bombardment of Japanese and British warships. The gunboats are believed to be the Illus and Jaguar.

The Shantung Railroad as far west as Chinan has been seized by Japanese troops.

German Ships Forwarded.
The protected cruiser Cormoran was built in 1902, and carried eight 4-inch guns, five 1-pounders, two machine guns, two 14-inch torpedo tubes, and a complement of 360 men. She was 350 feet long, 22 feet in the beam, and her tonnage was 1,400. Her speed was 16 knots.

The Illus and Jaguar were both of the same class of small gunboats. Each carried a complement of 125 men, and their armaments consisted of four 3-inch guns (16-pounders), six 1-pounders, and two machine guns. Both were built in 1898. Their length was 203 feet, beam 29 feet, and displacement 886 tons.

Japan Won't Hold Jaluit.
Official assurances that the Japanese occupation of the German possession of Jaluit Island, in the Marshall Archipelago, was for military purposes only and would not be permanent, were received by Secretary of State Bryan yesterday.

The assurances were received from Tokyo, and also from the Japanese Embassy here. These assurances are most acceptable to the United States government, and it is now understood that no questions will be asked of Japan as to her intentions.

It was unofficially reported yesterday that the Japanese also had seized Yap Island, one of the Carolines, situated between Marshall Archipelago and the Philippines. At the Japanese Embassy it was stated that while no confirmation had been received of this report, it was quite likely that it was true, as it had been understood for some time that the German cruisers were using this island for a base, as well as Jaluit Island.

Early in the war a German wireless station at Yap Island was destroyed, it being alleged at that time that the Germans were using this station to direct the operations of their cruisers. It was announced that it was the British and not the Japanese who destroyed the station. Yap Island is also important as connecting with the cable to the far East.

Mary Garden Abandons Opera for Red Cross

London, Oct. 7.—Mary Garden has abandoned the grand opera stage for the time being and is going to the front as a Red Cross worker. She has just returned to London after having spent the summer in Scotland. After seeing her mother and sister off for America on Saturday she will proceed to Paris to take up her new duties.

"I may never sing again," said the fair cantatrice today, "but I don't care. Having had no experience in nursing I shall have no hospital work to do, but I shall help to move the wounded from the battlefields."

"Dangerous? Yes, but what does it matter. I am not afraid. I am a fatalist. I might as well die from a bullet as any other way. I expect to be at the front with the French troops next week. If I come through it with a whole skin, perhaps I shall be able to sing better than ever before."

All amendments adopted by the Finance Committee for new war taxes were adopted by the caucus. Probably the most important of these was the tax on proprietary medicines, perfumes and cosmetics, chewing gum, and sparkling wines, out of which it is expected to raise \$2,500,000 in revenue. The other stamp taxes carried by the bill will, it is estimated, return about \$30,000,000.

One of the matters which was not finally concluded by the caucus was the proposed tax on domestic wines. The caucus finally agreed to leave the tax as the Senate Committee fixed it in section two of the bill, which provides on all wines, liquors, or cordials containing more than 3 per cent saccharine matter, and on all wines containing more than 14 per cent of absolute alcohol, a tax of twenty cents a gallon, while dry wines which contain not more than 1 per cent of absolute alcohol, a tax of ten cents a gallon.

Continued from page four.

NEW YORK AND RETURN.
Sunday, October 11. Special Pennsylvania Railroad train leaves Union Station 12:15 a. m. for Pennsylvania Station, New York, returning at 5:04 p. m.

LOUVE, VA., AND RETURN.
Sunday, Oct. 11 at 3:15 p. m. from Washington by Baltimore and Ohio. Returning same day. Most delightful time to visit the Caverns.—Adv.

Hotel Woodmont, New York City.
Comfort Without Extravagance.—Adv.

TOTAL LOSSES OF ALL ARMIES ESTIMATED AT 1,160,000 KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING

Berlin, Via Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Attaches of the war office today estimated that the losses of all the armies engaged in the European war have reached the enormous total of 1,160,000 killed, wounded, and missing. The German losses up to September 1 numbered 117,000. Since then 23,000 more have been listed, and it is estimated that further losses up to the present time have increased the German total to 225,000.

The British, French, and Belgian losses are estimated at 325,000. Russia, the war officials declare, has suffered more heavily than any other nation. They fix that country's losses at 400,000 men.

Austria's losses are estimated at 125,000, while the German officials believe that Serbia and Montenegro have lost 85,000 men. In making these estimates, it was pointed out that there is no reliable information at hand concerning the situation in any country but Germany.

Russians Pushing Teuton Army Back States Petrograd

Germans Invading Lomza and Suwalki Forced to Retreat to Line of Mazurian Lakes—Attacks on Railway Stations in East Prussia Block Teuton Military Trains. Czar's Men Capture Several Positions Between Lyck and Wirballen at Point of Bayonet—Fierce Battle Is Raging East of Russian Frontier.

COSSACKS SUCCEED IN HUNGARY, WHERE THEY HAVE CUT SIX AUSTRIAN RAILWAY LINES

By FRANK L. MURRAY.
Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—The Germans' big guns have been sent forward in Prussia to repel the attacks now being made by Russian troops, according to a report from the general staff issued here today. It states that the right wing of the German army that invaded Lomza and Suwalki has been pushed back on the line of the Mazurian lakes and continues:

"The Germans are doing their best to maintain fresh fortified positions extending for fifty-five miles. They are supported by fire from heavy guns that have been hurried to the front and have been re-enforced by the garrison from Koenigsberg."

"It is supposed that these positions are defended by three or four army corps. The Russians continue to press forward."

"Attacks on railway stations in East Prussia near the frontier have successfully blocked the German military trains."

WAR ONLY BEGUN, DECLARE EXPERTS

Sixty-fourth Day of Fighting Finds the Honors About Evenly Divided.

GERMANS FEELING STRAIN

Combat Which Started at Battle of Aisne Has Developed Into Campaign of Seven Rivers.

By HERBERT TEMPLE.
London, Oct. 7.—British military experts declared here today that the human equation must soon enter strongly into the conflict between the Germans and allies in France, which began as the battle of the Aisne and has now developed into the campaign of seven rivers.

Allowing for the valuable discipline of the German troops and their strong positions, the English military men believe that exhaustion will tell in the end, and that the British and French troops, being fresher and better fed and under less strain than the Germans, will force a general retreat of the invaders.

Germans Are Weakening.
Suffering from exposure, and some times from lack of food, under constant fire and subjected to the nerve-breaking dread of continual attacks, the German soldiers, hardly as they have proved themselves to be, must be ready to break down. On the other hand, Field Marshal Sir John French declares that the morale and physical condition of the allies could not be better.

This is the sixty-fourth day of the war in Europe and the end is not yet in sight. In fact, to sum it all up, it seems that the warring nations are just beginning to fight in earnest. In the western theater of hostilities the Germans so far have had the advantage in Belgium and have been more than holding their own in France; in the eastern theater the Russians have been successful against Austria, but the conflict between the Germans and Russians has not been much better than a draw; in the southern theater the Serbians have won some battles.

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Remove Belgium Capital From Antwerp to Ostend
London, Oct. 7.—A news agency has a dispatch from Amsterdam saying the Belgian government was today removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

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ANTWERP MAY PROVE SECOND AISNE BATTLE

German Assault Raging from Termonde on West to Lierfe on East.

TRYING TO CROSS NETHES

Berlin Claims Forts Kessel and Brochem Fall Before Mighty Siege Guns.

SAYS CAPITULATION IS COMING

Fresh Troops Rushed to City's Defense—Antwerp People Leaving by Thousands.

By HUGH MARTIN.
(Special dispatch to The Washington Herald and the London Daily News.)

Belgium (name of town deleted by censor), Oct. 7.—The siege of Antwerp is developing into a second battle of the river. It is raging from Termonde on the west to Lierfe on the east along the banks of the Scheldt, the Rupel, and the Nethes, which the Belgian army is defending with stubborn determination against odds.

The main attack at the moment is being launched against Lierfe, the Germans having apparently determined to cross the Nethes at this point. But vigorous pressure also is being applied along the Termonde-Malines road, in the neighborhood of St. Amant, with the object of forcing the Belgian field army beyond what can best be described as the elbow of the Scheldt.

Field Armies Engaged.
I spent some time on the fortified plain before the city, where the field artillery again is distinguishing itself. In the western sections the struggle is between two field armies, the Belgians having the benefit of fighting under their own guns.

It cannot be understood too clearly that there is a vital difference between the defenses of Antwerp and those of Liege and Namur. While the forty-two centimeter howitzers may dispose of a British ring fortress, it by no means follows that they will be equally successful against a widespread network of flood, mine and wire entanglements, intersected by water courses such as that which I passed through this afternoon while I was in the western area of operations.

A brief, but vigorous attempt, was made by the enemy to storm a short length of Belgian trenches, and a hail of rifle fire swept over the plain. The attack was repulsed, and our field guns immediately countered with a vigorous bombardment of shrapnel of the German entrenchments. The response was weak, the enemy being obviously without sufficient artillery at this point, and it died down completely when the heavier guns in the forts fired shots.

During the exchange it was curious to note the anxiety of the peasants, who still are carrying on every-day work in large numbers among the forts and batteries. The children play as merrily as ever; the women keep their cottages stock and span and the men dig quietly on their little holdings when not called upon to dig trenches for the military.

Landscape's famous picture, "Peace and War," is outdone before Antwerp every day.

All is quiet at Antwerp. There is no panic, but thousands are leaving the city. Ostend is crowded with well-to-do fugitives.

Germans Claim More Forts.
Berlin, Oct. 7.—Two more of the forts at Antwerp, Kessel and Brochem, fell into German hands today.

They were no longer able to resist the destructive power of the German siege guns. The capitulation of Antwerp can only be a matter of a couple of days.

Believes Belgians Will Win.
Belgium (name deleted by censor), Oct. 7.—There is nothing, as the position stands at present, to indicate the least possibility of the Germans being able to secure possession of Antwerp or even to invest it successfully. Everything points in the opposite direction—the resistance of the advanced forts. Comparatively small results have followed the several days' pounding by the siege guns, and failure has met the successive infantry attempts to break through, carried out, as they undoubtedly have been, with bravery and under indifference to the loss of life involved.

Another factor is, so far as I can learn, that the Germans have been unable to employ their heaviest siege guns. Those of forty-two centimeters, against Antwerp. The largest caliber they are using is twenty-eight centimeters.

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Kaiser's Cavalry Gains Near Lille To Cut Off Relief

German and British Indian Horsemen in Fierce Battle at Armentierre, Whence Kaiser Has Sent Re-enforcements to Keep Allies Away from Antwerp—Teuton Attempt to Drive Wedge Near Noyon Fails, Say French, Who Likewise Assert Their Troops Recover Lost Ground from Chaulnes to Roye—Paris Experts Pleased.

FIGHTING IN NORTHWESTERN THEATER OF WAR FIERCEST SEEN SINCE ALLIES FACED GERMANS

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The German right wing cavalry has succeeded in pushing its advance from Tourcoing west to Armentierre. Here it is engaged with cavalry from the allied armies, which is reported to be made up, in large part, of troopers from the British Indian regiments.

This German cavalry is believed to be part of the screening force of a large body of artillery and infantry, which was reported yesterday by aviators of the allied armies to have set out for Armentierre, nine miles west of Lille.

Whether the artillery and infantry have succeeded in following the advance of the cavalry to Armentierre is problematical for the reason that another screening body of cavalry, operating to the north of Lille, is reported in tonight's official statement to have been held in its original position by the allied attacks.

Further evidence that the Germans have undertaken the movement of vast re-enforcements to the armies of Von Kluck and Von Boehm is found in a report from Ypres, twenty miles north of Ostend and about fifteen miles north and west of Lille, that German soldiers have made a determined attack on the advanced outposts, hurling themselves in large numbers against the forts and entrenchments.

French Advance in South.
Reports from the center, where the situation remains unchanged with only desultory fighting going on in various places along the line, and from the German left wing, where the French are advancing despite all the resistance the Germans can bring to bear, indicate that these re-enforcements to the German left are being taken from the eastern end of the line, instead, as had been supposed, from the forces investing Antwerp.

This belief is strengthened by reports reaching here by way of London that the attack on Antwerp is going on with redoubled vigor and that the Germans, instead of diverting men to the aid of Gen. Von Kluck, seem to have more troops in action than they had a few days ago.

Allies Regain Lost Ground.
Tonight's official statement indicates that the German attempt to drive a wedge through the elbow at the junction of the north and south line from Noyon to Armentierre and the east and west line, from Noyon across the allied center, has failed again. The ground lost between Chaulnes and Roye was regained today, the official statement says.

Undoubtedly the fighting in this northwestern theater of war was the fiercest today of any of the actions along the allied front. The movement of the German cavalry, artillery and infantry from Tourcoing west was recognized as a serious menace to the British line of communication with the coast cities, as well as to the allied line into the northern part.

Therefore the allies threw into action against the advancing Germans the pick of their available cavalry. The British Indian troops, the crack cavalry regiments of Gen. d'Amade, and re-enforcements from further down the north and south line, were all hurled into the fray in the region from Lens to La Bassée and around Armentierre.

Fight Against Antwerp Relief.
The German movement of troops west from Tourcoing is construed here as a desperate dash to prevent the allied armies from crossing the Belgian frontier and winning their way to the relief of Antwerp. The preparations for hastening the bombardment of that city and the weakening of the German center and left to strengthen the right are all taken to indicate that the Germans recognize that the allies' advance toward the Antwerp objective has been too steadily successful to be further temporized with.

Assuming that this relief of Antwerp was the actual motive back of the northward advance of the allies' left wing, there seems to be ample reason, in the progress of the line of battle during the last fortnight, for the German apprehension that unless Antwerp were soon taken it might be too late.

The allies are pushing their northern battle line from the elbow of the Aisne and Oise further and further toward the Belgian objective, with a speed that has evoked amazed commendation from military observers. Only a little more than a week ago the fighting was hottest around Albert, north of the Somme.

With the passage of a very few days the central point of contact had been shifted.

Continued from page four.

Moslems Plunder and Kill Christians, States Dispatch
Athens, Oct. 7.—Mohammedans are plundering and killing Christians in Albania, according to a dispatch from Janina.

It states that many villages about Berat have been burned and that refugees declare at least 300 men, women and children have been massacred.

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